governing his service. The cash equivalent shall be equal to the leave salary as admissible for earned leave and/or equal to the leave salary as admissible for half pay leave plus dearness allowance admissible on that leave salary for the first 240 days, at the rates in force on the date the Government servant so retires or is retired from service. The pension and pension equivalent of other retirement benefits and adhoc relief/graded relief on pension shall be deducted from the leave salary paid for the period of half pay leave, if any, for which the cash equivalent is payable. The amount so calculated shall be paid in one lump sum as a one-time settlement. No House Rent Allowance or City Compensatory Allowance shall be payable:

Provided that if leave salary for the half pay leave component falls short of pension and other pensionary benefits, cash equivalent of half pay leave shall not be granted.

** ** **

**clause (c) of sub-rule (1)*

(1)(c) the date on which he retires by giving notice to Government or he is retired by Government by giving him notice or pay and allowances in lieu of such notice, in accordance with the terms and conditions of his service.

Progress in Claims Computerisation in Railways

1852. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the year-wise details of the progress of claims computerisation of Northern Railway, South Central Railway, Western Railway, Southern Railway and North Eastern Railway towards improved customers service since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A Pilot Project to computerise Claims Processing System was taken up on North Eastern Railway in 1989. On successful implementation of this system in area of customers service, extension of this system to four more Railways, viz. Northern, Eastern, South Central and Western Railways has been sanctioned in the Works Programme for 1991-92.

Extension of Rajkot Express

1853. SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend Rajkot Express from Bhopal to Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Child Labour

1854. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest assessment of the existence of child labour in the country as a whole and in different States/Union Territories, separately;

(b) whether the children in Fireworks and match factories of Sivakasi, (Tamil Nadu) Carpet factories and glass bangle factories in Uttar Pradesh continue to work in environment and conditions hazardous to their life and health;

(c) if so, the precise conditions in which they are working; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve their lot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): (a) The latest Census figures available are with reference to the year 1981 and according to this, the number of child labour in the age group of 0—14 years in the country was 13,640,872. The State-wise distribution of child workers is given in the statement attached.

(b) to (d) Employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in fire-works and match factories, carpet factories and glass bengle factories under the Factories Act, 1948. Child labour is also prohibited in processes of manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works and carpet-weaving under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. However, as and when these legal provisions are violated, the appropriate Governments which are the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are empowered to initiate prosecution cases against the employers.

Apart from the stricter enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour, other steps being taken include *inter alia* projects for rehabilitation in areas of concentration of child labour through establishment of special programmes for education, nutrition, health-care, vocational training, etc. Also, financing assistance is granted to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented projects for the welfare of working children.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of child workers in the age group of 0—14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,951,312
2.	Assam	*
3.	Bihar	1,101,764
4.	Gujarat	616,913
5.	Haryana	194,189
6.	Himachal Pradesh	99,624
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	258,437
8.	Karnataka	1,131,530
9.	Kerala	92,854
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,698,597
11.	Maharashtra	1,557,756
12.	Manipur	20,217
13.	Meghalaya	44,916
14.	Nagaland	16,235
15.	Orissa	702,293
16.	Punjab	216,939
17.	Rajasthan	819,605
18.	Sikkim	8,561
19.	Tamil Nadu	975,055
20.	Tripura	24,204
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,434,675
22.	West Bengal	605,263
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,309
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,950
25.	Chandigarh	1,986
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,615
27.	Delhi	25,717
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,378
29.	Lakshadweep	56
30.	Mizoram	6,314
31.	Pondicherry	3,606
	TOTAL	13,640,872

**1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.